



AN ANALYSIS OF COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES IN MARK TWAIN'S *THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN*

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Abstract

This research is a pragmatic analysis of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, a novel by Mark Twain, through Grice's cooperative principle. The objectives of this research were to analyze the types and implied meanings and to examine the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principles performed by the main characters in the novel. This research employed a qualitative research approach by using the content analysis technique. The data were collated by analyzing the utterances that appear in the novel that indicated the disobedience cooperative principle. Grice's cooperative principle found in this study consisted of two types: the first type was the observance maxim which included the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relation, and the maxim of manner. The second type was the non-observance maxim: flouting, violating, and opting out. The result showed that all types of Grice's cooperative principles were found, and the maxim of violating was the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle found in the novel.

INTRODUCTION

People in social contexts must participate in the conversation to interact with one another and build communication. To engage in effective conversation, the speaker and the hearer must cooperate. Thus, the participants are required to follow several principles in conversation, which in Grice's terms, are called cooperative principles. According to Grice (1975), "Cooperative principles order participants to make a conversational contribution such as is required, at the state at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged." Therefore, a speaker should be cooperative by making the conversational contribution required in the talk exchange.

The cooperative principles mostly describe the basic principles of interaction between the speaker and the hearer to reach good communication. However, people may experience misunderstandings due to factors such as different languages, cultures, and perspectives. Grice (1975, p. 45) stated that the cooperative principle is a set of norms expected in conversations. It consists of four maxims, the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of manner, and the maxim of relation. The speaker and the hearer must follow those maxims to cooperate and understand. However, people also may disobey the maxim. It could happen when speakers cannot apply certain maxims in a conversation, leading to misunderstanding in their conversation (Sembiring & Ghozali, 2017). However, most people use the language with various styles of conversation without knowing that they can break the rule of communication.

Previous research has been conducted using pragmatics studies and employing Grice's cooperative principle. However, there were several gaps left in those studies. For example, Awwad et al. (2019), Diningrum and Musyahda (2016), Faridah et al. (2018), Karyati (2011), Kurniati and Hanidar (2018), Muhammad and Karim (2019), Mustika (2019), Mustofa et al. (2016), Sari and Afriana (2020), Syafryadin et al. (2020), Thakur (2016), and Yusro et al. (2020) used Grice's theory of cooperative principle using a descriptive qualitative approach. However, this recent study has a different approach. This study employs a descriptive-analytical approach and uses a content analysis technique. The technique is applied because this study examines the specific characteristics of the cooperative principle used in the novel to reveal the implied message from the characters.

Dong and Huang (2019), Isbandi (2021), Natasya et al. (2019), Noertjahjo et al. (2017), Novera et al. (2021), Prasetyo (2018), Qassem et al. (2018), and Rukmini (2015) analyzed different kinds of objects with different steps, and thus the studies suggested different findings. Dong and Huang (2019), Isbandi (2021), Li (2015), Natasya et al. (2019), Qassem et al. (2018), and Rukmini (2015) analyzed the cooperative principle in literary works, such as movies or

novels. Noertjahjo et al. (2017), Novera et al. (2021), and Prasetyo (2018) identify the use of cooperative principles in a classroom situation. Unlikely, this research analyzed observance and non-observance maxims based on Grice's theory of cooperative principle. By employing procedures adapted from the theory, this study elucidated the utterances of the main characters in the novel and found the important points of Grice's cooperative principle in literary works.

Based on the above, this research aimed at carrying out the pragmatics study, especially by employing Grice's cooperative principle in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel. The novel is the best place to find examples of utterances epitomized in the main and supporting characters of the novel. This novel is about a boy from a Mississippi river town who recounts his journey as he goes down the river with a runaway slave. In this novel, there are abundant Afro-American terms. They may create varieties of English use. The main characters often break the rules of communication. The main characters use the deep meaning of utterances that make it possible to analyze deeply to achieve the implied meaning. Considering this, the researchers formulated the research problem about the types and implied meanings of Grice's cooperative principle revealed by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel. Thus, this study seeks potential answers to Grice's cooperative principle shown in the novel.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Grice's Cooperative Principles

Grice (1975) argues that particular order governs conversation. Such an order is called the cooperative principles, which include four maxims referred to as the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of manner, and the maxim of relation. The maxim of quality requires the truth of the information to be provided, and the maxims must match what the speaker thinks is right and match the evidence the speaker has.

Ruddy : Is Australia in Europe?
Fanny : No, but Australia is in Asia.

The conversation above shows that Ruddy gives the wrong statement to Fanny. In fact, Australia is not in Europe but Asia, so Fanny states the maxim of quality because she tells the truth with adequate evidence.

Maxim of quantity related to the contribution should not be more informative than requested. For example:

Jennie : What will you buy in the market?
Amanda : I'll buy only some fruit.

The example shows that Amanda gives sufficient information to Jennie. She says without redundancy and responds to what Jennie needs to ask. Her remark is appropriate to the quantity maxim.

The maxim of relation should relate to the relevance of the information to be given and is included in one maxim: Being relevant to the topic.

Paddy : Have you finished your thesis?
Sheryl : Yes, I have

In the example, Paddy only needs Sheryl's answer to be "yes/no." Sheryl's answers are related to Paddy's question. She has said something that she should say. It will be a different case when Sheryl answer, "Do you know Andy?" because Sheryl's answer and Paddy's question are irrelevant and have no connection.

The last is the maxim of manner. It is related to the proper way to provide information. For example:

Randy : Where are you going?
George : I'm going to buy something to put on a letter.

For example, George explores his purpose to go, there is no ambiguity or obscurity in his utterance, and he also answers in a brief utterance.

Thomas (1995, p. 64) states that people may fail to observe a maxim because they are incapable of speaking clearly or deliberately choose to lie. The types of non-observance of the maxims can be classified into five, flouting, violating, opting out, infringing, and suspending a maxim. In this research, the three maxims included flouting, violating, and opting out, while the two maxims, i.e., infringing and suspending, were not found.

METHOD

Research Design

This research was conducted by employing a qualitative analytical method. One of the characteristics of qualitative research is those qualitative researchers are concerned with meaning (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998). Qualitative researchers aim to comprehend the meaning of a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into some variables (Ary et al., 2010). This research was a pragmatic analysis which approach was expected to help researchers analyze the conversations in particular contexts done by the main and supporting characters to understand the characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

This research used content analysis. The data in this research had different characteristics. Krippendorff in Cohen et al. (2018) stated that content analysis is a technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts to the contexts of their use. Ary et al. (2010) confirmed that content analysis is applied to a material to identify specified characteristics of the material itself. The materials are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or text.

Data Collection Method

In this case, the type of data in this research was artistic data (especially literal sources in writing). The written literal source came from a novel containing the main characters' utterances. In collecting data, there are several procedures, including reading the novel carefully, identifying the conversation in the novel, and categorizing the utterances that performed maxims in the characters' conversations of the novel.

Data Analysis Techniques

In analyzing the data, there are several steps. The first is classifying the data. The second step is drawing the context of the data. The last step is elucidating the cooperative principle based on Grice's theory (1975).

Organizing the Data

Organizing the data explained how the researchers put the utterances that indicated the use of Grice's cooperative principles from the novel and gave information about the context features.

Reading and Memoing

To make familiar with the data, it is essential to read all of the text in the novel to understand the storyline and the role of the main characters. The researchers take notes or memos while rereading the novel and then list the main characters' utterances which indicate used Grice's cooperative principle.

Describing, Classifying, and Coding the Data

This research needs a detailed description. That means describing what the researchers read in the novel, developing themes, and providing an interpretation from their views or the literature's perspective. After taking the text or qualitative information apart and classifying the data into each type, the researchers calculated the frequency of the type to know the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle by looking for the data that has been identified and classified. After that, it provides a code in each datum. There are three kinds of code. They

were the codes for the number of each datum, the number of pages in the novel, the code for types of conversational maxims, and the code for kinds of maxims. The structure is the number of each datum, then the number of pages in the novel—the code for types of the conversational maxim and the code for kinds of the maxim.

Interpreting and Presenting the Data

Interpreting the data is the next step. The data are interpreted and analyzed based on the context of meaning. Finally, the findings and the result of the analysis are represented by using descriptive explanations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Twenty-eight utterances were found based on the utterances of the main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel. They are categorized based on Grice's (1975) cooperative principles as follows:

Table 1. The Result of the Data

| No | Types of Cooperative Principles | The Subtype of Cooperative Principle | Frequencies |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Observance maxim | Maxim of Quality | 3 |
| | | Maxim of Quantity | 6 |
| | | Maxim of Manner | 3 |
| | | Maxim of Relation | 1 |
| | | Total observance maxims | 13 |
| 2. | Non-observance maxim | Flouting | 2 |
| | | Violating | 11 |
| | | Opting out | 2 |
| | | Total non-observance maxims | 15 |
| Total observance and non-observance maxims | | | 28 |

Based on the table above, the observance maxim was found in thirteen data, and the non-observance maxim was found in fifteen. The total data is twenty-eight. Then, it was found that the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle was the maxim of violating. It emerged eleven (11) times. Then, there was the maxim of quantity which appeared six (6) times, making it the second most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle after the maxim of violating. The maxim of quality and the maxim of manner, which happened to be in the next place, occurred three (3) times. Then, there was the maxim of opting out and flouting, which showed up twice (2) times. Maxim of relation which showed up once (1) time, resulting in it as the least Grice's cooperative principle type made by the main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

It is found that the characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* produced violating more than the other types of Grice's cooperative principle. The main characters in the novel often lie. They are likely to mislead their utterances for a particular purpose. The description above indicated that the main characters repeatedly carelessly violated the maxim in their utterances. Cutting (2002) stated that the speaker deliberately supplies insufficient information because they did not want the hearers to see the full portrayal of the message. Therefore, the hearer must find the intended meaning of the speakers.

Observance Maxims

Maxim of Quality

Maxim of quality suggested speakers try to make their true contribution. It proposes that speakers say what they believe to be true and not say something with less evidence.

Table 2. The Maxim of Quality Example

| Code of Data | Indicated Utterances | Types of Cooperative Principles | Features of Context | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Data 15/ P69/OM/Mo Q1 | The Dauphin: Brought yourself down from where? Where were you brought down from? The Duke: You won't believe me. No one wants to believe me. I'll reveal to you my true name because I have confidence in you. I'm the Duke of Bridgewater. | Maxim of Quality | Address | The Duke |
| | | | Addressee | The Dauphin |
| | | | Topic | Pretend as the Duke |
| | | | Setting | In the morning at the canoe |
| | | | Channel | Direct |
| | | | Code | English |
| | | | Message Form | Communication |
| | | | Event | Lied |
| | | | Key | Tricky |
| | | | Purpose | He wanted to get the attention and well served by Huck and Jim |

The data shows that Huck found the canoe and went a mile down the river that flows into the river the morning after sunrise. He was looking for fruit for Jim and him. Suddenly, two men came running and shouted at him to save their lives. Huck is surprised because they say that the man with the dog is after them. Then, they jumped into the canoe with him. They rowed as fast as they could to the raft hidden in the river and met Jim. Meanwhile, Jim is shocked to see those he never knew.

Then, the younger man (The Duke) let out a long and sad sigh. Thus, the Dauphin asked why he was sighing. Duke said he was in a very embarrassing company and lived on a raft. Then, she tries to make up a fake story about her previous life. He told them that he was the Duke of Bridgewater. The Dauphin was surprised to hear that. Meanwhile, Jim and Huck pity him because they know he is lying.

The Duke has exercised the maxim of quality because he said something he believed was wrong. He said something with little evidence by saying, “I’m the Duke of Bridgewater,” while he was not. He was protected from being accused of lying because he made it clear that he was unsure. Besides, he just wanted to be treated well by them. He wanted them to call him “Your Majesty” and give him good service.

Maxim of Quantity

The maxim of quantity was the second type of observance maxim. Grice mentioned that the maxim of quantity relates to the quantity of information provided. The maxim of quantity suggests that speakers be as informative as is required. They should give neither too little information nor too much.

Table 3. The Maxim of Quantity Example

| Code of Data | Indicated Utterances | Types of Cooperative Principles | Features of Context | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Data 8/P33/OM/ MoQn | The woman: Where do you live? In this town? Huck: No, I live in Hookerville, seven miles down the river. I’ve walked from there and I’m tired. My mother is sick and has no money and I’ve come to tell my uncle Abner Moore. He lives in this town, but I’ve never visited him. Do you know him? | Maxim of Quantity | Address | Huckleberry Finn |
| | | | Addressee | The woman |
| | | | Topic | Where does Huck live |
| | | | Setting | In the woman’s house. In the night |
| | | | Channel | Direct |
| | | | Code | English |
| | | | Message Form | Communication |
| | | | Event | Riddles |
| | | | Key | Pedantic |
| | | | Purpose | The woman wanted to know where Huck live |

Huck began to get bored staying in the cave and was curious about what was happening in the St. Petersburg. Therefore, he wanted to return to the town for a day or two, but he could not because he was a fugitive. Suddenly, Jim had an idea that no one would recognize him if he dressed like a girl, and he agreed. When it grew dark, he went in the canoe to the shore near the far end of town. Meanwhile, he looked out the window and saw a woman he did not know.

Then, he knocked on the door and tried to remember that he pretended to be a girl. Suddenly, the woman opened the door and asked him to sit while she looked at him with shiny eyes and asked, “Where do you live? In this town?”. Meanwhile, Huck answered it too long by saying, “No, I live in Hookerville, seven miles down the river. I’ve walked from there and I’m tired. My mother is sick and has no money and I’ve come to tell my uncle Abner Moore. He lives in this town, but I’ve never visited him. Do you know him?” Unfortunately, he made a story that never happened to make an interesting conversation with her.

Huck has done the maxim of quantity because he made the contribution more informative than is required. The maxim of quantity indicates that speakers should be as informative as is required. They should give neither too little information nor too much. In the data, Huck gave too much information. He should mention his town to make a clear conversation.

Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner was the third type of observance maxim. Grice mentioned that the maxim of manner suggests speakers be clear. It means that a speaker needs to say briefly.

Table 4. The Maxim of Manner Example

| Code of Data | Indicated Utterances | Types of Cooperative Principles | Features of Context | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Data 2/P12/OM/M oM | Pap Finn: Clean clothes. New shoes. You think highly of yourself, don't you? Huck: Maybe I do, maybe I don't. | Maxim of Manner | Address | Huckleberry Finn |
| | | | Addressee | Pap Finn |
| | | | Topic | Huckleberry Finn did not know how to answer Pap Finn's teased |
| | | | Setting | In Huck's room. In the night |
| | | | Channel | Direct |
| | | | Code | English |
| | | | Message Form | Communication |
| | | | Event | Confused |
| | | | Key | Sarcastic |
| Purpose | Finn wants to make Huckleberry realized | | | |

This dialogue happened in the night when Huck returned to the Widow’s house and went up to his room. Meanwhile, Huck is shocked to see his father sitting on his room chair. Huck noticed that the window was open. That was how Pap had come into his room. Therefore, his anxiety became a reality when Pap Finn came to ask for his money. However, He used to be scared of his Pap all the time. However, at that time, he did not scare after he saw him. Pap was nearly fifty years old. His black hair was long and uncombed. He had allowed hair to grow on his face; his skin was a sickly white, and his clothes were dirty and torn.

As Huck did, Pap Finn also watched Huck’s appearance, which made him angry, and said, “Clean clothes. New shoes. You think highly of yourself, don’t you?” which was not a good thing to say. In addition, He said that because he did not like Huck being a good person with some clean clothes. He thought that Huck seemed different from him.

In the data, Huck answered, “Maybe I do, maybe I don’t,” in a high tone. Huck has done maxim of manner because his answer is too brief without too many words, which can lead to ambiguity and obscurity that confused Pap Finn. Besides, He was impolite to his Pap and failed to satisfy Pap’s wish for information as to his utterance while Pap Finn asked a question that required a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ question.

Maxim of Relation

The Maxim of relation was the fourth type of observance maxim. The maxim of relation suggests speakers are relevant; a speaker has to say something related to the topic.

Table 5. The Maxim of Relation Example

| Code of Data | Indicated Utterances | Types of Cooperative Principles | Features of Context | |
|---------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| Data 10/P35/O M/MoR | The woman: What is your real name? Is it Bill or Tom or Bob? What is it? Huck: Please, Do not joke with me. I’m a poor girl. If I am causing you a problem, I will leave. | Maxim of Relation | Address | Huckleberry Finn |
| | | | Addressee | The woman |
| | | | Topic | The woman asked Huck’s real name |
| | | | Setting | In the woman’s house. In the night |
| | | | Channel | Direct |
| | | | Code | English |
| | | | Message Form | Communication |
| | | | Event | Hesitate |
| | | | Key | Pedantic |
| | | | Purpose | The woman wanted Huck to be an honest boy |

In the short data, the woman tests Huck, who pretends to be a girl. Because of that, he started to tell her about the trouble the mice had caused in their house. Then, he asked him to throw stones at the mouse. He threw stones and hit the mouse’s hole, but the mouse disappeared. Then, the woman tried to drop the stone onto her skirt. Then, he quickly brought

his legs together to catch the rock. After a few minutes, the woman looked straight into Huck’s face and realized that Huck might be a boy because girls cannot throw rocks at mice skillfully. Therefore, the woman asks her real name, asking, “What is your real name? Is it Bill or Tom or Bob? What is it?” to make Huck say something honestly. Meanwhile, Huck was shocked to hear the question. Then, he replied, “Please, don’t joke with me. I’m a poor girl. If I cause you any trouble, I’ll leave.” However, Huck’s answer is unrelated to the topic. He avoided answering her name. Then, he spoke about another topic to make her believe him again, but he did not.

Based on the dialogue above, Huck has used the maxim of relation about the situation because the answer is unrelated to the woman’s question. Cutting (2002) states that the maxim of relation says that the speaker says something relevant to what has been said before. In the data, Huck answered irrelevantly. He did it because he did not want her to know his real name.

Non-observance Maxims

Flouting

The flouting maxim was the first type of non-observance maxim. Grice mentioned that the speaker might flout a maxim he may fail to fulfill. Grice’s theory said that when the speaker flouts a maxim, they do not intend to mislead the hearer, but they wish that the hearer could find the expressed meaning of what they mean.

Table 6. The Example of Flouting a Maxim

| Code of Data | Indicated Utterances | Types of Cooperative Principles | Features of Context | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Data 24/ P134/ NOM/FL | Tom Sawyer: What are you going to do? Are you going to feed the dogs? | Non-Observance Maxim/ Flouting a Maxim | Address | Tom Sawyer |
| | | | Addressee | The black slave |
| | Topic | | An unusual dog | |
| | Setting | | In the morning at Mr. Phelps’ house | |
| | Channel | | Direct | |
| | Code | | English | |
| | Message Form | | Communication | |
| | Event | | Riddles | |
| | Key | | Tricky | |
| | Purpose | | Tom wanted to see Jim at the cabin | |

One day, Huck and Tom started thinking of a plan to steal Jim, but they did not know where Jim was. Then Tom guessed that Jim was in the little cabin by the fence, where they had dinner, because he saw an enslaved Black person walking there with several bowls of food. Meanwhile, Huck thinks a slave will feed the dogs. Tom denied it and said that a slave brought fruit in a bowl, and the dogs did not eat the fruit.

They began discussing how to free Jim. Huck said they could steal the keys from Mr. Phelps after he sleeps. Later, they were able to unlock the cabin door and free Jim. They took him on a raft and traveled south at night. However, Tom disagreed with him. He said that his plan was too simple. Therefore, he told a long plan that required more work when they saw the place. The following day, they went to the cabin where the enslaved Black people lived. They saw an enslaved Black person carrying food. Then, Tom asked him, “What are you going to do? Are you going to feed the dogs?” He replied, “Yes Mr. Sid I fed a dog. Unusual dog. Would you like to see the dog?” It is like ambiguity.

The enslaved Black person flouted the maxim because he said something he believed was wrong. An enslaved Black person did not mean to mislead Tom, but he hoped Tom would find the revealed meaning of what he meant. The enslaved Black person said, “I am feeding a dog. Unusual dog,” but its true meaning is ‘I want to give food to someone who is a prisoner.’

Violating

Violating a maxim happens when the speaker may quietly and unostentatiously violate a maxim; if so, in some cases, the speaker will be liable to mislead the hearer. Maxim violation is the speaker deliberately supplies insufficient information, says something insincere, irrelevant, or ambiguous, and the hearer wrongly assumes that they are cooperating.

Table 7. The Example of Violating a Maxim

| Code of data | Indicated utterances | Types of Cooperative Principles | Features of context | |
|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Data 4/ P13/ NOM/VL | Pap Finn: People tell me that you're rich. Huck: People lie to you. I don't have any money. Pap Finn: You're telling lie. Judge Thatcher has your money. Get the money from him! I want it! Huck: I don't have any money. Please believe me. Ask Judge Thatcher. He'll tell you that I have no money. | Non-Observance Maxim / Violating the Maxim | Address | Huckleberry Finn |
| | | | Addressee | Pap Finn |
| | | | Topic | Pap Finn asks for money |
| | | | Setting | In Huck's room. In the night |
| | | | Channel | Direct |
| | | | Code | English |
| | | | Message Form | Communication |
| | | | Event | Force |
| | | | Key | High-tensed communication |
| | | | Purpose | Pap Finn wants the money |

This situation happened at night when Huck lit a candle and went up to his room. Huck was surprised to see his father already seated in his room. Meanwhile, he sat there looking angry because he saw Huck living in a decent house and wearing fancy clothes. However, his purpose in being there was to ask Huck for money after he heard that Huck got some, although Huck would not give the money to Pap Finn. Besides, Huck knows Pap Finn will come to him to ask for his money for something wrong. Therefore, a few days before he arrived, Huck gave

all of his money to Judge Thatcher for no reason, which took Judge Thatcher by surprise. However, Huck is protected by the truth that he got the money. He lied about the fact that he gave his money to Judge Thatcher.

Huck has violated the maxim. He misled his listeners. It was said to violate a maxim if he knew that his listeners would not know the truth. If Pap Finn knew the truth, he would ask Judge Thatcher for the money at all costs and use it for the wrong things.

Opting-out

The Opting-out maxim is when the speakers may opt-out from the operation of the maxim and cooperative principle. Speakers may say, indicate or allow it to become plain that he is unwilling to cooperate in the ways the maxim requires (refuse to cooperate).

Table 8. The Example of Opting for a Maxim

| Code of data | Indicated utterances | Types of Cooperative Principles | Features of context | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Data 1/ P10/NOM/O O | Judge Thatcher: What do you mean? Huck: Don't ask me questions, please. Just take the money. You will, won't you? Judge Thatcher: I'm puzzled. Is something wrong? Huck: No. (he said and walked away) | Maxim of Opting out | Address | Huckleberry Finn |
| | | | Addressee | Judge Thatcher |
| | | | Topic | Huckleberry Finn convinces that the money will be safe |
| | | | Setting | In the morning |
| | | | Channel | Direct |
| | | | Code | English |
| | | | Message Form | Communication |
| | | | Event | Confused |
| | | | Key | Pedantic |
| | | | Purpose | Huckleberry Finn did not want the money taken by Pap Finn |

Huck is having breakfast with Miss Watson and Widow Douglas on a fine morning. He accidentally poured salt on the table, but it was an accident. "Keep your hands off the salt, Huckleberry," cried Miss Watson angrily. "You have already made the table dirty. Don't make it dirtier." With that, Huck hurried away from the table and ran out of the house to vent his anger. He walked through the front garden and climbed up the high fence. Meanwhile, he noticed a trail in the snow around Miss Watson's house that Miss Watson had made. The trail was by a man's shoe. He mistook it for Pap Finn. Suddenly, he remembered the money he had given Judge Thatcher.

So, he ran to Judge Thatcher's house. Judge Thatcher was shocked to see him. Then, he asked Huck why he was running. After all, Judge Thatcher suspected Huck had come to ask for the money, although Huck had not. Huck came to him only to make sure the money would be safe in Judge Thatcher, and he never gave it to Pap Finn. Huck just had the feeling that Pap

Finn would come to take the money someday for something wrong. However, Judge Thatcher looked taken aback when he heard Huck's words. The Judge could not understand what Huck said that he did not want the money. Therefore, he asked, "What do you mean? Huck," but Huck refused to cooperate in his answer, saying, "Please, don't ask me. Just take the money."

Huck opted out of the maxim because he did not properly answer Judge Thatcher's question. Huck could not answer expectedly, sometimes for legal or ethical reasons, and he says so. Huck did not want to explain why he did not want that money. Additionally, Judge Thatcher asked him again to explain, "I'm confused. Is something wrong?" and again, Huck refused to cooperate. Huck simply replied, "no," and then left. He gave no further explanation.

Discussion

This section focused on the types and the implied meaning and the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle based on the findings above. Some main characters in this novel are Huckleberry Finn, Jim, papa Finn, the Dauphin, the Duke, and Tom Sawyer. These are some data from the utterances of *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel that indicated they used Grice's cooperative principle. The characters in this novel seem to violate all of the types of the maxim but in different frequencies of occurrence. Furthermore, in the occurrences of the maxim, violating the maxim is frequently used by the characters because they tend to give implied messages in answering, which leads to misunderstanding of the interlocutors.

The result of this study is in line with the previous studies. The studies done by Rukmini (2015) and Li (2015) used the theory proposed by Grice (1975) and a descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. However, those studies also have similar results. Therefore, the different methods of collecting data could not change the result of the study. The result also strengthened Grice (1975). The main character's utterances had the intended messages. Then, they could be analyzed by the theory.

Furthermore, many aspects could be researched in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. Unfortunately, this study focused on analyzing the cooperative principles of the main characters' utterances. The limitation was implemented to specify the study and obtain a reliable result. Thus, future studies are highly recommended to complete the study about *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

Two potential topics for further research could be conducted to study deeper. First, the study of diction could be a relevant topic because there are various dictions from the character's utterances in the novel. The second is about the influences of the cooperative principle on the

readers' understanding. The topic is important for future research because it is necessary to investigate the effectiveness of cooperative principles for readers' understanding.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes Grice's cooperative principles found in the utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. Two types of Grice's cooperative principle were produced by the main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*, including the observance maxim and the non-observance maxim. The most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle made by the main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel was a violation. It emerged many times.

From this study, using Grice's cooperative principles can help discover the implied messages behind the main characters' utterances. Then, the qualitative analytical method could ease the analysis of the specific characteristic of the utterances. The different methods in this study could not change the result of the study. Besides examining that using descriptive qualitative, the qualitative analytical method could provide a similar result.

This result could provide significance to the readers or the researchers. The result of the study could ease people to read the novel. The cooperative principle in this study has been elaborated briefly. Then, it might help to minimize misunderstanding. Furthermore, it also made the readers save time. They need to read this study as their reference. For the researcher, this study could be a reference for further research, especially in the pragmatics study. This research only researched the use of the cooperative principle. For further research, it is important to examine how effectively the cooperative principle from the characters affected the readers.

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